Amngemente.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 \$ 15 The Ragged Earl.
AMERICAN THEATRE 2 8:15 Queen's Lace Handker. THEATRE 2 15 8:10 Kate Kip.

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-S-20-Phrese.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-S-10-A Runaway Girl.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-S-A Remands

of Athlone.

ORABLEN THEATRE 2:16 S:15 The Christian.

GARRICK THEATRE 2:5 to Zaga.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2:5 S:20 On and Off.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2:15 S:20 On and Off.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2:15 S:20 That Man.

IRVING FLACE THEATRE 2: S Withelm Tell.

VETTLE NOW. 14 to m. Continuous performance.

Hole.

KOSTER & RIAL/S - S.15 - Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE - 2 - 8:50 - Trelawny of the Wells
MADISON SOUARE GARDEN - 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cycle Exhibition THEATRE 2-8:30 Because She Laved Him Sa. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 2-Lobengtin-8-MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-8:15-A Social Highway-PASTOR'S 12-70 to 11 Continuous performance, ST NICHOLAS SKATING RINK S.15 Hockey Match, WALLACK'S 2:15 S:15 The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

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Top Deske and Office Furniture.

New-York Daily Tribuna

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1809.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: In executive session Mr. Frye made an Argument for ratification of the Peace Treaty; in open session Mr. Platt, of New-York, spoke against the Vest anti-expansion resolution; the Pension Appropriation bill was passed.

House: Debate on the Army Reorganization House: Debate on the Army Reorganization bill was finished; important amendments are to be offered by the Committee on Military Affairs.

FOREIGN.-It was reported that the Commission of the Cuban Assembly was unsuccessful in obtaining assurances in Washington regarding the pay of Cuban troops. —— Sensational developments are expected to result from the inquiry into the destruction of the Spanish fleet. — M. Labort, defendant's counsel in Mme. Henry's suit for libel, secured a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal. — Racial differences led to a hand-to-hand conflict in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath. A recurrence of the violent earthquakes was experienced in the southwestern part of Greece.

Emperor William's birthday was generally observed throughout Germany.

DOMESTIC.—The trial of Commissary-Gen-ral Eagan ended; the court-martial rendered a verdict, which was not made public. Legislation will be proposed at Albany to create an Elections Bureau for this city and take away the Police Board's supervision of elections.

Buffalo has subscribed over \$1,000,000 for the Pan-American Exposition. There was no change in the voting for Senator in Pennsylchange in the voting for Senator in Pennsylvania; the anti-Quay men and Democrats professed to have discovered a plan to re-elect Senator Quay by breaking pairs, which they will defeat. —— Special masters were appointed to sell the Paltimore and Ohio Raliroad under fore-closure of mortgage, but it is believed that re-organization will be effected before this takes place. —— Five men are reported to have lost their lives on the Valdes glacier, in Alaska, while trying to cross it. ———— Five persons were drowned in the wreck of a coal barge off Norwhile trying to cross it. - Five persons were drowned in the wreck of a coal barge off Nor-

CITY-Stocks were irregular and active Assemblyman Fallows was in the city preparing for the investigation of Surrogate Arnold's office. — The police made further progress in clearing up the Adams poisoning mystery, with the likelihood that an arrest will been be made. — A policeman springing out of a doorway to intercept a suspected burglar who was being chased by a brother officer was shot down by the fugitive and is likely to die. — Richard Croker gave out another interview on the subject of expansion. — Decisions were reached by the Board of Appraisers in the famous St. Gall embroidery cases, which will have the effect of increasing the revenue of the United States by over \$1,000,000. — The predicted cold wave reached the city early in the day, accompanied by high winds. semblyman Fallows was in for the investigation of in the day, accompanied by high winds.

The Manhattan Club has decided to move to the quarters to be vacated by the University Club.

The Dartmouth College Association of the City of New-York held its annual dinner

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day and cold. The temperature yesterday 37 degrees: lowest, 17; average, 25%. vesterday: Highest.

POLICE REORGANIZATION.

on the subject of police legislation for New- that he will lay before the Senate all the infor-York is in his best manner, which is far better agance, and, in contrast to some of his recent | him for safeguarding, permits him to reveal. utterances, shows no signs of the strain which at one time he felt severely, but goes straight to the mark. Dr. Parkhurst is strongly opposed to executive and legislative interference with a Tammany administration that is giving this city just the sort of government which not only might have been, but actually was, foreseen when votes enough to defeat Van Wyck were east for General Tracy in preference to Seth Low by the contrivance of men who are now assuring the Governor that something must be done to avert the legitlmate consequences of that deliberate folly. The gist of Dr. Parkhurst's argument is contained in these sentences, which are worthy of the most attentive

Of course, every reputable Of course, every reputable citizen would like to see our demoralized condition righted. Dirty streets we should like to see swept; dirty police morals we should love to see cleaned, but if a citizen is either too listless or too partisan to serve his city loyally at the polls he will be made a lazier and a meaner citizen still by being encouraged to expect that what he tacks in individual action the Governor and the Legislature will make up for him hy executive and legislawill make up for him by executive and legisla-tive action. To be obliged to simmer awhile over the heat of one's own misconduct some-times works the regeneracy of the individual, and it is the conviction of the undersigned that a similar policy of retribution is the wisest and the kindest discipline that can be meted out to a city that, like our own, has, in so considerable a portion of even its respectable membership, been intelligently and deliberately indifferent to some of its most urgent civic opportunities and obli-

A year ago we should have assented without reservation to these propositions, which indeed | scapegoats to bear the general burden. Perexactly coincide with the views which we re- | sonal taxation in this State is a farce or worse. peatedly expressed at that time. But we think In many towns assessors make no pretence of it must be admitted that the situation has taxing the bonds and mortgages and grain changed in some important particulars. The stocks held by prosperous farmers, but if they demand for a reorganization of the Police De- find some widow with a few thousand dollars partment by legislative enactment then pro- so invested that she does not have to do sewceeded almost wholly from a Republican ma- ing they put her down. There is no uniformchine which had got far less from Tammany lty in the matter throughout the State. Some than it expected in return for its assistance and wealthy communities pay practically no perwas angrily looking for means of reprisal. It sonal tax, while others are raked over with a was not repentant, its only remorse being of the fine-tooth comb. In this city heroic efforts are kind which has been accurately described as a being made to swell the personal tax list. What humiliating sense of failure. We thought there is the result? To levy on a few hundred peowas no reason whatsoever why it should find pie mostly in modest circumstances who are relief at Albany, but every reason why its requi- unwilling, or because of the special nature of sitions should be denied, and in our judgment | their personal property unable, to swear off. Governor Black greatly improved his standing | The assessors send notices broadcast levying with the people by adopting that view of the amounts at random. A drygoods clerk may be matter. Since then the Republican machine asked to prove that he is not worth \$50,000, and has seemed to consent, temporarily at least, to a millionaire requested to acknowledge a pera change of policy, and we hope it may have sonalty of \$5,000. The easiest road of escape undergone some change of heart. At all events | for those ready to take it is perjury. And it is

would support a scheme of mere vengeance, having little er no concern for the real credit and welfare of the city. Moreover, a good many persons who were hostile or indifferent to | honest, plausibly defensible as simple self-prothe project which Governor Black balked a year ago are said to be tending to the belief that some steps ought now to be taken to correct atrocious evils, even at the risk of resorting to methods which are extraordinary and confessedly open to criticism.

Without dismissing these considerations offhand, we deem it only fair to say that those who advance them are bound to establish a pretty strong presumption in favor of some definite plan of action. If that were done, and there really appeared to be a good chance of prompt, adequate and permanent relief from present conditions, the force of Dr. Parkhurst's contention might not prevail against it. Hitherto such a reasonable guarantee has not been furnished. A law providing for a single commissioner of police in this city and vesting his appointment in the Governor has been suggested, but Colonel Roosevelt himself is supposed to be averse to so tiagrant a violation of the principle of home rule. A State Department of Police has often been proposed before, and is now expressly recommended by ex-President Moss, but the risks involved in making another great addition to the machinery of government are obvious, while the success of such an experiment is extremely doubtful. The comparatively moderate proposal that the head of the municipal police depart ment should be made subject to removal for cause after a hearing by the Governor is not without merit, and yet it is the wellnigh universal experience that a public officer removed by executive authority does not stay removed. but is reinstated by the courts at large expense to the taxpavers. Several bills relating to this matter are said to be in course of preparation, and we do not assert that some one of them, or the best features of two or three, may not con tain a hopeful remedy. But as the case stands to-day we are strongly inclined to believe that Dr. Parkhurst is right and New-York had bet ter be left to work out its own salvation with fear and trembling.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Hoar hits the nail on the head in say ing he thinks there must be some reason for put ting the Philippines on a footing so different from that on which Cuba has been placed in the treaty. And the nailhead is so obvious a one that the only wonder is it should have been fooled around so much without being struck

Why has not man a microscopic eye? For the plain reason, man is not a fly.

The Philippines are treated differently from Cuba for the plain reason that they are the Philippines and not Cuba. Their condition is different from that of Cuba. Our relations to them are different from our relations to Cuba The attitude of other Powers toward them is different from their attitude toward Cuba. In brief, the geographical gap between the Philippines and Cuba is no greater than the difference between them in political and diplomatic affairs

We went to war with Spain over Cuba, and not over the Philippines, and were forced into the latter through the unforeseen exigencies of that war. We were pledged in advance not forcibly to annex Cuba, but to assist the island to establish, if possible, a satisfactory government of its own; but not the ghost of any such pledge was made or implied, or could properly have been, in the case of the Philippines. It was perfectly evident from the outset that whether Spain merely relinquished Cuba or ceded it to us no other Power would dream of intervening or meddling there, and it was equally evident that several Powers were eager to intervene in the Philippines on the first pretext that was offered, and if Spain merely relinquished them, as she did Cuba, they would rush in and cause all sorts of international complications and perhaps wars, to avoid which catastrophe there was only one way, namely, for islands by virtue of complete cession by Spain.

obvious to everybody of ordinary judgment and discrimination. It ought, moreover, to be equally obvious that some features of the case are not desirable for discussion in town meeting. It is even conceivable that there are facts in the case which may properly be withheld from the Senate itself. That is recognized, and has from time out of mind been recognized, by both houses of Congress. For when they ask the President for the documents in any case they ask for them only if it be compatible with the public welfare for the President to furnish them, and they leave it to him to judge, in his own discretion, whether or not it is thus proper to comply with the request. We are not saying that there are any such secret facts in the present case. But it is for the President to judge Dr. Parkhurst's letter to Governor Roosevelt | whether there are or not. There is no doubt mation that is available and that the interest of than his worst. It is vivacious without extrav- | the Nation, as he sees it and as it is intrusted to

TAX LAWS.

This State is threatened with an epidemic of tax reform. No doubt the reform is needed. But whether it can be accomplished by dozens of lawmakers throwing bills dealing with this, that and the other feature of the problem into the legislative hopper is less certain. They may provoke discussion, and that would be a good thing. The greatest obstacle to equitable taxation is prejudice and demagogic cries. Until the voters-particularly those voters whom campaign orators delight to call "the people" in distinction from others of their fellow-citizens ean be brought to see that neither real equal

ity nor favor for persons of small means can be obtained by attempting to reach property with facilities for hiding because the rich are supposed to hold most of it, no just distribution of the tax burdens need be expected. Tinkering with the laws will really accomplish nothing in this direction. Some particular source of revenue may be tapped, some particular injustice remedied, but with our whole system so chaotic and open to abuse no real reform is to be had without dealing with the whole subject on

scientific principles. Nobody will denounce more strongly the tax law of this State as unequal and iniquitous some than some of the honest and intelligent men who are trying to enforce it and who feel that, do the best they can to reach all who should pay taxes, they are in fact only picking a few

this which are perfectly legal and, if not ideally tection and unwillingness to pay what a majority of one's equally wealthy neighbors do not pay. If a man who really has \$5,000 in taxable personalty takes no means to exempt or hide it he bears a disproportionate share of the public burden. For every man like him five men as rich or richer in personal property will have it invested beyond the clutch of the

assessor. The personal tax is supposed to reach the accumulations of the wealthy. really does nothing of the kind. It only reaches savings of the well-to-do whose business operations are of a comparatively simple nature. The man who is worth millions is carrying on great and complicated operations, he has large debts, the value of his personalty is subject to wide fluctuation, and the actual worth even of the part admitted to be taxable and not offset by debts may be difficult to determine. There are records of men supposed to be millionaires, who spent thousands on thousands a year, who told the assessors, and to all appearances with perfect honesty, that between their investments in corporations which paid their own taxes and their extensive liabilities they really had no personalty subject to taxation. The small estates and trust funds are in sight and computable. The great fortunes are hidden, and attempts to strike them only hit unoffending

Would it not be wise to abandon a policy which merely puts a premium on dishonesty, leads to all sorts of evasions, and finally drives personal property to seek domicile out of the State? There is good reason to believe that all people would pay taxes more nearly in proportion to their actual wealth if aside from corporation, franchise and inheritance taxes all assessments were made on visible property. Real estate and improvements cannot escape. and they are held by all classes of persons pretty much according to the financial ability of each. The poorest pay through their rent, the richest through their great blocks. All are reached much more equally than by guesses at the personalty of a few people in a few cities and towns. The taxation of franchises has been sadly neglected in this State, and the proposition to make them contribute to the revenue is one that should be embodied in any scheme of tax reform. Permissions to use streets and other public grants are often the most valuable of a corporation's assets. Its cars and rails flay the smallest part in giving It an income. If the company is sold its franchise is what people pay for, and that value should be taxed. Its worth can be readily as certained, just as that of an inheritance or of land and improvements can be. No tax law can expect to find every dollar, but a tax law can be framed which will be approximately just, and which will not try to levy taxes which must be oppressive because they can only be exceptionally enforced. The assessor can cease hunting needles in haystacks and give up encouraging mendacity.

WHERE THE BLAME MUST REST.

If it be true, as some are saying, that the Fillpines, or some of them, really regard Americans as their oppressors and would-be slaughterers. it is not difficult to fix the criminal responsibility | Pons Asinorum? for that monstrous delusion. They are responsible who, in their malignant or purblind opposition to the Treaty of Peace with Spain, are pouring abuse and obloquy upon their own country and its Government. When an ex-President of the United States speaks publicly of "the prospective necessity of destroying a few hundred thousand Fillpinos," is it any wonder that the Filipinos take the matter seriously and think they are thus to be slaughtered? When an American business man and political writer of worldwide repute speaks of this Nation as playing the part of an oppressor of the Philippines, and of the President as a criminal agthe United States to take full possession of the gressor foul with dishonor, is it any wonder that they shrink from further dealings with us? These things, we repeat, ought to be perfectly | And when prominent American newspapers, supporting and approving Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carnegle in these scandalous utterances, day after day declare that it is the purpose of this Government to oppress, rob and massacre the Filipinos, is it any wonder that those remote and ill-tutored people begin to fear lest we use them worse than the Spaniards did, and are easily led by self-seeking demagogues to take up peror). When the words, "Der Kaiser lebe ho arms against us?

A nation cannot expect to be rated by others more highly than it rates itself. No matter how well it regards itself in general, or how jealous it is of its good repute, it cannot blame other nations if they take seriously the public, formal declarations of those of its people who hold places which naturally would invest them with authority. Certainly an ex-President should be esteemed as a representative citizen, competent to speak for the Nation. It would scarcely be gracious for a foreign people to set him down offhand as an irresponsible traducer of his own land. And if papers of high standing declare us to be a Nation of thieves and cutthroats we cannot blame people at the other side of the world for not regarding those papers as libel-

It would not be a noble thing to rail against one's own country, even if all such utterances were to be strictly confined within the limits of this country. It is a wicked thing to do so when it is certain that every word will instantly be sent abroad for the aid and comfort of the enemies of this country and for the misleading and ultimate injury of those who otherwise would be our friends and would get great benefit from our friendship. Those who say such things are Aguinaldo's American aids. They are doing their utmost to embarrass this Government. They are at the same time doing the Filipines themselves the worst possible disservice. The true answer to their semi-traitorous intrigues, and to this Tagalese playing at war, will be prompt, irresistible and relentless action by the Executive in the Philippines-such action as might profitably have been taken long ago-and then, at the unfortunately belated date, emphatic ratification of the treaty and fulfilment of its provisions. The time is past for trifling with or orbearance toward either foreign foes or their

FULL-DRESS DEMOCRACY.

The proprietors of "misfit parlors" and East Side establishments where "full-dress suits" may be hired are rejoicing over the edict which has gone forth from the King of Tammany Hall to the effect that members of the Democratic Club must wear evening dress when they visit the club after 6 p. m.

The order has been looked for by those members who belong to the class known as "the steady" for some time, because they had noticed the pained and troubled look on the faces of Messrs. Croker, Freedman, Sullivan, Scannell and other leaders whose early training had fully developed the full-dress suit habit when men walked boldly into the clubbouse with nothing about their dress to indicate that they were real gentlemen except the diamonds in their shirt-fronts and huge gold chains across their regulation-size vests.

"This thing must stop," said Mr. Croker, and the Divvers and the Gradys and all the other members who knew that they were sure-enough gentlemen of the true and tried Tammany type echoed, "This must stop." Members of the club will now be flooded with circular letters from makers of "full-dress suits," and jobs will be awarded with a view to the tailor's loyalty to has no expectation that Governor Roosevelt | not an unfrequented one. Another way is to | the club rather than to his proficiency as a

put personal property in such shape as to be builder of Democratic court costumes. Memexempt, and there are many methods of doing bers of the Democratic Club who have taken the higher degrees in politics, who have been found worthy of places in the various public departments, on the bench, as managers of big contracts and makers of slates, are, as a rule, provided with the regulation regalia; but many of the members who still view the passing show from the outside and make their headquarters in barrooms, gambling dens and prizefight arenas will have to visit a tallor.

It is not absolutely essential that a member should be the sole owner of a full-dress suit. Clubs consisting of men having approximately the same chest and waist measurements could be formed, and the sult worn on Monday by one member, on Tuesday by another, and so on through the week. By this means every member may take his turn at being a gentleman, and on evenings when a big showing of votes is wanted the members of the full-dress suit clubs who for the time are not in it may wear their overcoats, but rejoice in the knowledge that their time will come. When the Democratic Club furnished its Fifth-ave, clubhouse with rich draperies, hangings, paintings and statuary, after the fashion of the late Mr. Tweed's Americus Club, and made desperate efforts to outdo in elegance its neighbor, the Manhattan Club, the old-time Tammany people wondered, and some of the boys thought that the old man was going too far. But a few months' residence in Fifth-ave, has hardened the Tammany men, and henceforth when they go to the Democratic Club and sit at the feet of Mr. Croker, and imbibe inspiration and other things, they will wear only full-dress suits, at the risk of being called dudes and gentlemen and reminding themselves of the late Mr. Tweed and his Americus Club.

Here and there canals are being abandoned as obsolete. But for every such one two new ones are being constructed.

If the estimate of \$30,000,000 as the winter output of the Klondike is correct, what in the world is it asking a paltry Government dole for to carry its sick, hungry and unemployed over to spring? With such enormous production as that claimed it ought to be easy of accomplishment. The lucky miners ought to show arder in earing for the unlucky ones, and are usually not backward in that expression of generosity. The Klondike is rich enough to be self-supporting, and it should aim at that independent standard instead of passing the hat around at Washington every year as soon as

It is a sorry day for any country when it Army officers are not gentlemen.

There appears to be just about the same number of so-called Americans ready to applaud Aguinaldo for starting a just and righteous wa against the United States as there was to tak the side of Spain in the recent contest,

The proposal to adopt a resolution to the ef fect that the Peace Treaty does not bind the United States to the adoption of a colonia policy suggests the possible desirability of resolving also that the treaty does not commi the Nation to approval of the Higher Criticism or to full acceptance of the theory of evolution act of Congress that the adoption of the Constl tution was not intended as an abrogation of the

PERSONAL.

William Miller Collier, who has been appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by Governor Roosevelt a son of the Rev. I. H. Coiller, and was born at Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y., November 11, 186 was for a time an instructor in the Brooklyn Poly thnic Institute, at the same time pursuing his law studies with Thomas Pearsall. He spent a year in the Columbia Law School, and then went to Auburn in 189. Soon after his arrival he was ap-pointed a clerk of the Surrogate's Court, a place which he held for eighteen months, until admitted to the bar in 1892. He is the author of "Collier or Bankruptcy," a valuable compendium on the new Bankruptcy, a valuable compendum on the new bankruptcy law, and was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge Coxe for Cayuga and Senech counties. At a meeting of referees in bankruptcy to form an association Mr. Collier was elected sco-retary. He is also secretary of the Republican County Committee. He was for a long time editor of "Purple and Gold," the official organ of the Chi Psi fraternity. At present he is a counsellor-at-law to Auburn.

When the German Emperor and Empress visited the German Female Orphanage in Jerusalem th children sang as a greeting, "Dem Kaiser mein erstes Lied" (My first song is for the Em-(Three cheers for the Emperor') came, the Emseror, to amuse the children, took a step back peror, to amuse the children, took a step back-ward, as if startled. The children laughed. The Empress jokingly asked them, "Well, did you see the Emperor? Which is the Emperor?" Some of the children cried. "The one with the star," but a little Armenian girl said, pointing to the Em-peror's turned-up mustache, "The one with the hair so on his cheeka." "Yes, that is he," the Empress said, laughing. Somewhat later the Em-press led a little girl up to the Emperor and said: "Look, William, this girl is from German East Africa."

Bishop Potter has written a letter to the Editor of "The Western Christian Advocate." of Cincinnati, saying that his recent remarks about saloons were not accurately reported. "I have never expressed any opinion," he declares, "as to the dramshop." In a recent address in behalf of coffeepressed any opinion," houses, coffee-wagons, coffee-carts and the like stated that something answering to the saloon t. e., place of inexpensive recreation and refresh I. e., place of inexpensive recreation and refreshment, would always be a necessity. I may additude that until it is provided the mischiefs of the salioon, which nobody recognizes more clearly than I, will continue. The salioon may be driven to cover, but it cannot be abolished. Something better, something wholesome, harmless, undefiled and undefiling must take its place and so expel by substitution. Legislation has failed to do this, and Prohibition has failed. Denunciation has failed. It is a case for Christian capital, wisely employed, as the history of the Liverpool coffee-houses has shown."

The will of the late Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild contained a bequest of \$5,000 to a Herbert Wilson. A Liverpool man of that name who once happened to do a service to the Baron claims the est. But the executors say that it was in tended for a Herbert Wilson of London. Apropos of the Baron's will, "The Jewish Chronicle" esti-mates the value of its bequest to the nation at 1300,000. In addition to the other art treasures that will pass into the possession of the British Museum, the testator also bequeaths to that institution all his illuminated missais and manuscripts.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Western railroad official recently received th "I am in the Montana State Prison serving a long

term. I have no friends nor any money, so an very lonely in my prison cell. What I want to ask you is. Will you please send me a hanger of the United States. If you will I can spend a good many months looking it over, which will pass my time away. If you cannot do it, please let me know, so that I will know you got this letter."

Her Romance.—"Miss Millie, I insist upon an answer. I will not be put off any longer."
"Mr. Nogkins, I will be your wife eventually, but not till after I have become engaged to Algernon Vere de Vere and jilted him. So much, at least, is rightfully due to the dreams of my girlhood."—(Chi-

On September 15 last a Bavarian at Bamberg sent up a small balloon, to which was attached his card, with the request that the finder of the balloon should let him know where it touched the ground. Three months later he got his card, with a letter from the man who had found the balloon in Sunder land, England.

"Cloves," said he, "were known to the Greeks,"
They must have been, in the nature of things,"
said she, "for did they not have both theatres
and married couples in those days."
Which goes to show that the workings of the
Great Plan were just about the same in the days
of the ancients.—Gndianapolis Journal.

Paul Addison, of Ellwood, Ind., sued the town because his little boy of eight fell into a sewer and was drowned. The jury gave Addison a verdiet for \$599 95, the net cash value of the boy's life from eight to twenty-one, when he would have been eight to ten years old the boy would be able to make 45 cents a week. During that period it would cost 85 cents a week to keep him. From ten to twelve he would make 75 cents a week, and it

would cost \$1.25 to keep him. From twelve to fourteen he could make \$1 a week and the living cost vould be \$2. From afteen to eighteen he make \$5 a week, and the living cost would be \$4. By the jury's calculation, the most valuable time of the child's life would be from fifteen to eighteen.

Mutual Obligations.—Parson—It's very kind of ou to have our jeweiled communion service made you to have our jewelled communion service without cost to us.

Jeweller—Don't mention it, parson. It's a send to me to have all the old jewelry in melted.—(Jewellers' Weekly.

A Tennessee Congressman tells a story which illustrates the humane disposition of Senator Tur-ley. Like many other houses in Memphis, that of the Senator was infested recently with river rats Mrs. Turley wanted to polson them, but the Sena-ter would not agree to this. It was decided to buy half a dozen wicker rattraps. The traps were set and the first night a dozen big fellows were caught. Senator Turley awoke early next morning, roused his little children, and gave them 50 cents to turn The little Turleys soon had a snug sum their miniature banks and had a standing job for

A Rough Estimate. "Father," confessed the cal-ow youth, "I have married her. We are two souis with but a single thought.
"Well, you've gained something. A single thought
in't so many, but it is one more than I ever knew
you to have before."—(Detroit Free Press.

The Chicago Board of Education has decided that all teachers in the public schools of the city must hereafter live in the city.

Mrs. C.-I wonder where in the world the alarm clock has gone. I saw it on the mantel yesterday.

Mr. C.—It was there yesterday, but I heard it going off this morning.

Mrs. C.—Well, I hope it hasn't gone where you told it to go.—(Yonkers Statesman.

MUSIC.

"DAS RHEINGOLD" AGAIN.

The overflow of success from the special Nibelung cyclic performances at the opera into the regular subscription nights has already begun, and the subscribers may expect to be largely benefited thereby, if last evening's repetition of "Das Rheingold" is to be taken as a sign. The performance was given, like the special performance that began the cycle, without intermissions, and was as to scenic equipment and in other respects the same. "Götterdämmerung" is to follow next week, with the great singers who co-operated in the performance of the series, though the impossible not to be attempted by giving the unabridged corsion as used then. "Das Rheingold" last evenfore; but it had a special element of interest, in that it brought forward Frau Lehmann as Fricks. it being, so far as memory serves, her first appearance in the part. It was announced from the stage that Miss Brema's physician, as late as 1 o'clock in the afternoon, had reported her inability to go on with her part in the evening, and that the management had persuaded Frau Lehmann at that short notice to undertake it. Her willingness and anility to do this was a remarkable proof of her artistic equipment and resources. The part is not ance is essential to put the action of the drama in its right light, and Frau Lehmann gave it all the weight and force that it could possibly require. The "indulgence" asked for her was not given, be-

In other respects the performance was filled with the unflagging and inspiriting dramatic life that made the previous one so successful, and the audience met the unusual and somewhat tiguing demands upon its attention with manifest willingness for the sake of the rich return offered in so complete and satisfying a realization of Wag-Herr Van Dyck's remarkable im personation of Loge was again the most interesting element of the performance. It is undoubtedly one of the most striking and convincing representations of Wagner's Fire God that has ever been seen in New-York, and stands almost alone in its picturesqueness and subtlety, in the complete emodiments of the characteristics that Wagner impressed upon this unique figure. De Heer Van Rooy as Wotan, Frau Schumann-Heink as Erda, Herr Dippel as Froh and Mr. Bispham as Alberich, are all extremely competent representatives of those parts, and the power and authority, the dramatic life and energy of Herr Schalk's reading of the orchestral score was admirable. "Das Rheingold" has been held to be not only infertor to the other dramas of the trilogy in musical and dramatic interest, but even positively a weariness to the flesh and the spirit in itself. Such a per-formance as last night's shows the fallacy of the latter view. There are few dramatic works that cannot be made tiresome by unworthy performance. "Das Rheingold" may easily be made so; but as Wagner conceived it and as Mr. Grau's forces perform it, it takes its place as a not worths member of the great organism of the Ni

A COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION DINES.

ALUMNI OF THE OLD MOUNT WASHINGTON SCHOOL GATHER IN THE BREVOORT HOUSE.

The Mount Washington Collegiate Association held its annual dinner at the Brevoort House last evening, and its members celebrated with good cheer the old school of which they are graduates. This association is composed of the alumni of the old Mount Washington School, which stood at No. 40 Washington Square South for many years. It was founded in 1842 by Dr. George W. Clarke, and it continued until 1878. More than six thousand boys were graduated from it, and among them were who as men have become famous. William Walter Phelps and Roscoe Conkling were among those who attended the school,

There were about twenty-five or thirty at the cluded almost as many different professions and callings.

The speaking was informal, and among those who

The speaking was informal, and among those who spoke were William Lambert, I. O. V. Lewis, Robert J. Wilkin and B. A. Hegeman, Jr.

The officers of the association are: President, Ferdinand Bonsall; secretary and treasurer, Julian N. Henriques: vice-presidents, Edward Van Zandt, Georga Abeel, Dr. Robert S. Morris, John M. Clark, Charles J. Theriott and Isaac O. V. Lewis; Executive Committee, Wesley F. Smith (chairman), Dr. Marvin D. Hubbell, Arthur R. Townsend, Augustus H. Hall, Frank T. Day, William Lambert, Dr. Alexis A. Julian, H. Von Keller and Ferdinand Unger.

Unger Besides many of the officers, there were present Dr. George W. Clarke, the founder of the school: Thomas B. Clarke, S. M. Williams, Charles M. Earle, William Adams and George Rowley.

COLLEGE DAYS RECALLED.

DARTMOUTH ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK HOLDS ITS YEARLY DINNER. The Dartmouth College Association of New-York

held its thirty-fifth annual dinner at Delmonico's last evening. The guest of honor was the actingpresident of Dartmouth, Charles F. Richardson, who is, the chief executive officer of the college in the absence of President William J. Tucker, who abroad. Charles H. Beckett, the retiring president of the association, presided over the afterdinner exercises, and among those present were Charles R. Miller, George A. Marden, ex-State Treasurer of Massachusetts: William Charles F. Mathewson, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, ex-Justice William H. Clement and ex-Justice Jesse Johnson.

to the toast of "The College," and gave a view of the present condition of the college, as compared with its condition at the time President Tucker became the chief executive of the institution. Since then, he said, the faculty had increased from 48 to 59, the total number of students from 431 to 694 the students in the college proper from 228 to 581

the students in the college proper from 228 to 58; and the number of college buildings from 14 to 24. In the present freshman class there were 187. The liberal spirit had so far gained strength that the Roman Catholic Church had sent between thirty and forty students to Dartmouth. The other speakers and their toasts were: "Dartmouth Reminiscences," George A. Marden; "Our Colonies and Our Colleges," Charles R. Miller, "Post-graduate Diversions," William C. Hill; The Dartmouth Alumni," Charles F. Mathewson.

Before the dinner the association held a meeting at which officers were chosen, as follows: President, William N. Cohen, '3, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court; vice-presidents, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, '62; H. N. King, '73; Charles M. Hough, '79; secretary, Jordan J. Rollins, '92; corresponding secretary, Albert A. Wheat; treasurer, John French, and musical director, Arthur F. Rice.

MORLEY'S LIFE OF GLADSTONE.

THE LIBERAL LEADER SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED (10,000 FOR THE WORK.

London, Jan. 27 .- "The Academy" says that John Morley, the Liberal statesman and journalist, has received the sum of \$10,000 for writing a biography

UTAH WOMEN AND POLYGAMY.

A PRESENTERIAN MISSIONARY WHO AP. FIRMS THAT THEY BELIEVE IN IT. EVEN IF THEY DO NOT PRACTISE IT.

To the Editor of The Tribne. Sir: In your issue of January 15 I notice to der the title of "Women Oppose Mormone" communication evidently written to leave the impression that the Mormon women are opposed to polygamy and opposed to Mr. Roberts on account of his being a polygamist. Having inhored in Utah as a Presbyterian home missionary for twelve years and being well acquainted with the situation there, I feel that such an article is misleading.

It is true that in the convention which nominated Mr. Roberts a solitary woman raised her voice against him, on the ground that his "domestic duties" were sufficient to require his presence at home, but, as the discussion showed, this one woman opposed him because of his record against woman suffrage, and merely used her reference to his polygamy to help arouse further opposition to him; but it proved to be a political boomerang, as evidenced by the enthusiastic evation which Mr. Roberts received from the other women in the same convention, and by the generous support given him by the women in general throughout the campaign.

It should be remembered that the women in Utah are more numerous than the men, and that they are permitted to vote as well as the They have, moreover, a secret ballet which leaves them free to vote as they please without let or hindrance. It is safe to assume that all the Gentile women voted against Me Roberts. Hence, if all the Mormon women had voted against him he would have been over whelmingly defeated, even if every man in the State-Mormon and Gentile-had voted for him. The fact is that the Mormon women, as a

favor of polygamy, since it is an essential part of their religion. The Mormon women, as other women, are as a rule more sincere than the men, and they will stand by their religion and defend it, whatever the cost. When asked why they do not live in polygany since they believe in it, they will generally may

class, are enthusiastically and fanatically b

"For the same reason that you do not practise all that you believe and preach. We believe that polygamy is the ideal family relation, but many of us do not have the grace to live un to its requirements. We hope, however, that the time may come when we shall have the grace to do so. In the mean time we shall support and sustain those who have the courage of their convictions, and who are prepared to 'live' thebficiently far advanced to do so. Your correspondent, in the communication

above referred to, speaks of Senator Matta Hughes Cannon, "plural wife" of Angus M Cannon, in such a way as to leave the impr sion that Mrs. Cannon was opposed to Mr. Reb. erts's election, whereas the very opposite is the truth. It is true that she did in one contact over the Senatorship vote for the anti-Church candidate, but she defended polygamy even at that time through the public prints. She has seen a great light" since the said Senatoria contest, and now stands by the Church. Senator Mattie Hughes Cannon was an es thusfastic supporter of Mr. Roberts during his

recent campaign for election to the House of Representatives, in which polygamy was a profilment issue. In an interview published in "The Sair Lake Telbune" of October 25, 1884 the said Mattle Hughes Cannon is reported a

you would naturally suppose that I would approach somewhat gingerly. But I assure you that I do not so approach it. It has been thoroughly discussed in the press of this and I suppose, every other State by this time. Frefer to the question of his domestic relations.

There never was a candidate placed before the recolle for any important position but that

There never was a candidate placed before the people for any important position but that every question touching his qualifications and abilities was discussed. Mr Roberts says he is ready to discuss any question in regard to his qualifications, either as to his domestic relations or otherwise, and so, if he is willing we is women of litah should have no hesitancy in voting for him. If he is willing to make himself a test case, if

the question should come up as a test case on the marital relation in the dominant Church in I'tab. I know of no one better qualified to meet L'tab, I know of no one better qualified to meet the issue than B. H. Roberts, and it will amount to simply this: If the Congress of the United States decides to unsent him we will know bet-

It may result in Congress saying. "This is a question that does not concern us. Settle it at home among yourselves."

There is nothing to be gained by misrepresenting the facts. Besides, it is no compliment to a woman to say that, though a Mormon, she does not believe in polygamy. This is equivalent to charging her with being ignorant of the fundamental doctrines of her own faith, or of being a hypocrite. Much as the writer would like to see the Mormon women arise in a body and throw polygamy and Mormonism overboard forever, his acquaintance with Mormonism has led him to have more respect for Mormons who de-fend polygamy than for those who pretend to be Mormons and at the same time pretend not a believe in the same time pretend not

to believe in polygamy.

REV. WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL

New-York, Jan. 25, 1859. THE MAMARONECK DOGBERRY.

WRITE ME DOWN AN ASS, MY MASTERS! To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your account of Caleb Ireland, Highway Commissioner of this village, gives an extraordinary secture of this functionary in conductors. Still R hardly does justice to his strange position. people can't run this town," he exclaims. So he proceeds, by way of proving it, to rob poor people. common people, all the people, by stealing their highway, and confiscating it for the benefit of the rich speculation, who want to get richer by build-ing a railroad without buying their right of war as other railroads do. Mr. Calch Ireland seemed to have a perfect understanding with these rich special laters and to be perfectly ready to do anything the wanted from him. He was so entirely their representative that he wanted to insult the people of the community, who remonstrated against the selection of their highway, and threw their petition on the floor, as a way of showing his contempt for them. How did the rich speculators come to have such control over Mr. Caleb Ireland, Highway Commissioner? Does he do their work for pure love of them? Is he resolved to rob his friends and neighbors who live along the Boston Post Road of their highway, merely to give the rich speculators thance to make more money? Granting that some of the unfortunate victims, who had to appear be fore him, were guilty or being well to do, why should be discriminate against so-called "rich people," who are his neighbors, in favor of rich specilators, from a distance, who want to get a high-way without paying for it? Is Mr. Caleb Ireland Professor Richardson was called on to respond | moral difference between this official action of his. and some things for which as good men have "dots

time" in Sing Sing?
There are some other officials in this same of over on the Hudson River side, who have in the same way been parading their desire "to teach rich pe ple that they can't run this town." They, however, merely sought to confiscate Mr. Rockefeller's prop erty in order to lighten the taxes on the rest of their townspeople. Mr. Caleb Ireland wants to confiscate our property in order to help these rich trolley speculators from a distance to get richt not to help his townspeeple at all! What indice

him to do it? May I venture to commend to this "High Misks Muck" of ours, Mr. Caleb Ireland, Highway car-missioner, who is so bent on seising our propert, and giving it to the rich trolley speculators from a distance, a study of what has happened and is hap-pening to the agreement to the Description pening to the assessors in the Rockefeller Their road hasn't been half as easy to travel as they thought it would be, and it seems to be get ting more expensive the seems to be get ting more expensive. ting more expensive and deficult for them every month. If the part of the community which price tices the lessons of thrift, industry and ecor which we are all taught in our youth, and so has laid up a little something that can be stolen, has no rights that a Highway Commissioner is bound to respect, there are some of us that will probably give him an opportunity to prove it, as well as to explain his relations to the rich troiler speculators for whom he wishes to sacrifice us. SUBURBAN

Mamaroneck, Jan. 27, 1899.